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Members are aware, the Assembly sits in the forenoon and this House sits in the afternoon. If the discussion is to take place on the 8th afternoon, the Assembly would have voted on the Demands. So it was thought more appropriate to have the discussion earlier here. That is why the date was changed to 6th."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the dates 8th and 9th were fixed by the Governor for this purpose? "

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" The Governor fixes the day for the presentation of the Demands, and it is the Chairman who fixes the dates for discussion of the Demands."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As you are aware, Sir, the Committee for regulating business was consulted in this matter. I accept the position that the discussion of the Demands should take place in this House before voting on the Demands takes place in the other House."

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for saying a few words on the Governor's Address. I must begin by stating that it is very difficult for any hon. Member to fasten his speech on any substantial thing in the Governor's Address. I cannot put my teeth upon any flesh in the Governor's Address. It is all based on pious hopes and aspirations consisting of airy nothing. It is impossible for any man to criticize merely hopes and aspirations. Unless there is any substance in it, every one is at liberty, including the Government of Madras, to entertain great hopes and aspirations, which we cannot dispute on the floor of the House. All the same I should like to say this. Last year I referred to a particular incident. I would now also repeat the incident that took place in the life of the father of Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Mr. Randolph Churchill, when he (Randolph Churchill) was leading a small party of rebels against the Tory administration headed by Lord Salisbury. On one occasion, Randolph Churchill came out after listening to the speech of the King from the Throne. It is on that analogy that we are fashioning this Governor's Address. Well, he came out and asked the Tory Member what did he think of the King's speech. The hon. Member said that there was nothing in that speech. Then Lord Randolph Churchill smiled and said 'I am very glad to hear that, because I was afraid that the Cabinet might commit itself to some embarrassing statements which might not be redeemed afterwards.' Now there is nothing in the Governor's Address. It is all airy nothing. Many problems ought to have been touched upon in the Address. But the Ministers have scrupulously abstained from expressing any opinion.

" Upon the achievements of the Prime Minister of India, there can be no difference of opinion. Wherever he went, he has won the admiration of the people. In the People's Republic of China, in

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Soviet Russia, and in the Eastern Democracies, he has been acclaimed as the harbinger of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. We wish our Prime Minister success in his attempts to deal with our domestic problems, that is, the liberation of Goa. He has been handling this problem with great care, tact and patience. But I hope sooner or later the Portuguese authorities will realize that India is not going to allow this last relic of colonialism to remain in our country. Rightly or wrongly, four or five centuries ago, Portugal, which was then a powerful nation in the Western world, managed to establish itself on the West Coast of India. But the time has now come for Portugal to realize that along with Great Britain and France she must also vacate these pockets so as to give India complete sovereignty over every inch of her territory. Pandit Nehru is dealing with this problem with great care and caution. We all wish him success in his efforts and support him in all the measures that he may take to achieve the purpose that he has in view.

“ One or two things I wish to say about the language question. This is now the burning question in our State consisting of peoples speaking what are called the Dravidian tongues, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. No opinion has been expressed by the Government, although many responsible leaders have given expression to their opinion against the compulsory introduction of Hindi. I hope, Sir, sooner or later, the Government will come forward and record their emphatic opinion. Of course, one leader has protested against the compulsory introduction of Hindi by threatening to burn the Constitution. That shows his disapproval of the compulsory introduction of Hindi. That also shows the resentment of the people. I hope the Government will take appropriate steps to find out public opinion in this matter.

“ Sir, I am not a doctor nor am I well versed in scientific matters to pronounce an opinion upon the efficacy or otherwise of B.C.G. vaccination. Our Rajaji has proclaimed war against it. I suppose he is right. He is a sober, cautious gentleman, and he has declared war against this vaccination. I think common people like me would like to know exactly what the opinion of the Government and the Government experts is. Their opinion seems to differ. When doctors differ what can poor people do? They can do nothing except to bow their heads in submission to the inscrutable ways of science and scientific gentlemen. I wish that Government take the earliest opportunity to come forward and tell the public what their attitude is.

“ I should have liked the Government to have given us some assurance about raising the standards of living in our State and the solution of the unemployment problem. These are the burning questions of to-day. So many people are suffering from unemployment. The standards of life of people who are employed are far below the living standards. These can only be remedied by the establishment of cottage and small-scale industries giving

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employment to the lower middle class people, as they are called, so that they may supplement their present scanty earnings in various other ways. I hope the Government will soon consider these matters and come forward with their proposals.

"I am glad that the agrarian question is engaging the attention of the Government. I believe that the agrarian problem cannot be solved by fixing the maximum extent of land that people can possess and by preventing eviction of tenants from their holdings. What can be done and ought to be done is to have a contented peasantry who will produce the maximum amount of crops on their lands. That can only be done by Government encouraging the agriculture industry in ever so many ways. The State itself should enter the field of agriculture and establish co-operative farms and State farms not only to increase production but also to set an example to the ordinary peasant as to how to improve the land at his disposal. Many schemes for the increase in food production are adumbrated. The results of these cannot be ascertained so soon. They will take many years before the buds blossom into flowers and later on into fruit. Till then we have to be satisfied with the beginnings that are being made in regard to irrigation, major and minor, and other projects, the execution of which we would not live to see. Our grandchildren will be able to see the execution of those projects, and they will say that this Government had been wise in executing those projects. The benefits of these projects will be felt and appreciated by posterity.

"I cannot help wishing luck to the present Government. Heavens have been propitious to them and have come to their aid in preventing anything like famine during their regime. So far as this is concerned, the present Government like the previous one are fortunate in that the gods have been very kind to us so that we can hope that we shall have a bumper crop at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. The Government will have a prosperous and flourishing time with the blessings and good wishes of the people. Of course, it is not very difficult to point to a particular measure and criticize it. But it is no use making all kinds of demands upon the finances of the State. Anyway, I hope that the Government will carry out all the schemes adumbrated in the address. 3-30 p.m.

"Sir, the other day I read a news item that crores and crores of rupees had been spent on the various development schemes. I do not know whether the plans are going to be carried out properly, whether the estimates have been properly scrutinized and whether the expenditure is properly laid out. I hope that the Government will take proper measures to see that the expenditure is properly utilized. With these words, I once again—I shall not say 'congratulate'—offer my good wishes for the success of their undertakings and for the continuance in office of the present Ministry with conspicuous success as in the past."

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to join the Members of the Assembly in offering my hearty congratulations to the Speaker of the Assembly, who has been appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. We all appreciate the way in which he has been splendidly doing his work as Speaker.

“ I welcome the broad features of the policies adumbrated by the Government in the Governor's Address and also the steps the Government propose to take towards realizing our common objective of a Welfare State. It is a matter for satisfaction that the major irrigation projects included in the first Five-Year Plan are nearing completion. One of them, the Lower Bhavani Project, has been completed and new projects like Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sattanur and Krishnagiri projects have been started. It would have been better if the Address had also indicated the steps the Government proposed to take for the purpose of enabling the ryots in those ayacuts to take advantage of the additional irrigation facilities now afforded to them. I want to remind the House that in the case of the Tungabhadra Project it was found by experience that several lakhs of acres of land were ready to be irrigated but that the actual acreage utilized by the ryots was very small. Still they are being induced to take to cultivation of the lands ready to be irrigated. I feel that it is necessary that the Government should devote special attention to the question of helping the ryots financially with loans through agricultural credit societies or through the new State Bank. Otherwise, I am afraid that the maximum amount of benefit that may accrue to the people from these projects will not be realized.

“ So far as minor irrigation projects are concerned—and I include in these drainage schemes also—I wish that the Address had given us some information as to the progress of the minor irrigation schemes under execution. In his Budget speech, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that the allotment under Minor Irrigation Works had been stepped up to Rs. 125 lakhs from Rs. 75 lakhs. I would like to know how this money is being spent and how many minor irrigation tanks have been renovated and repaired.

“ Sir, I welcome the proposal to start new hydro-electric works. It is a matter for gratification that the Government have drawn up an elaborate programme for the purpose of development and encouragement of many medium, small-scale and cottage industries. Years ago, the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji, strongly advocated the revitalization of our cottage industries on the ground that they would afford additional means of livelihood to our agricultural population during periods of inactivity, i.e., during off-season. I am afraid these industries have been forgotten for a long time. Even when Rajaji pleaded strongly for the relief of handloom weavers, the Central Government were apathetic and even indifferent. Of course, later on when our Government pressed the question, something was done to the handloom weavers

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by way of relief. We hope and trust that our present Government will continue to press the Central Government and the Planning Commission to afford us finances for the purpose of revitalizing the cottage industries in South India, which has been justly famous for these. Almost every village in our Tamil districts and Malabar has been boasting of some special industry or other and the products of these industries were largely patronized by our people. It is only after we began appreciating Western products that the products of these industries began to languish for want of encouragement and patronage. In fact, statistics show that our handloom industry has been responsible for giving sustenance to as large a population as we see engaged in major industries. It is in this way that Gandhiji thought that our cottage industries could be utilized to help our agricultural population during their period of inactivity. Our Government are anxious to see that the handloom weavers are given complete protection and relief. In the same way, we must see that our cottage industries are fully developed. Now there is a danger that I see. American agencies are trying to manufacture such products on a commercial scale and I remember one instance which the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture told me some time ago with reference to the use of palmyra leaves in the Tirunelveli district. I would like to impress upon the Government this thing. They should press the Planning Commission to afford ample finances to this State for encouraging handloom products and other cottage industries. In fact, when we were listening to the speech of Professor Mahalonibas the other day, I felt that it was necessary to utilize a large portion of our finances for this purpose.

“ Then, Sir, by far the most important question engaging the attention of the Government to-day is that of land reform. I am glad to note that the Government have realized that land reform alone will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society. Thinkers and writers on Socialism have pointed out that agricultural production is not one of the major programmes in any socialistic State. This is left to private enterprise to be looked after. 3-40
p.m.

“ After having stated that, I do hope that Government would not hurry up the proposed land reforms without proper consideration of all aspects of the matter and without doing full justice to all the component parts of the agricultural economy of our State. If, without considering all the issues involved, the land reforms are rushed through, I am sure the State's agricultural economy will be ruined, thus endangering the future prosperity of the State. Sir, we know that the biggest industry in our State is the agriculture industry. It provides sustenance and livelihood for the major portion of our population. But unfortunately the agricultural industry depends upon seasonal factors and therefore it is that we are worried about adverse seasonal conditions which would affect our agricultural output. Thanks to good seasonal conditions, we

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have emerged from famine conditions that were threatening the State in the past. Therefore it is all the more necessary that we should take greater care in this matter and see to the proper fulfilment of the most essential thing in the agricultural industry, viz., increased productivity of food crops and cereals. If our aspiration of maximum productivity is not to be realized then we would not have gone far towards the establishment of a state of society with a happy and contented people. Therefore while dealing with the question of land reform, increased productivity alone should outweigh all other considerations. In this connection, I may refer to the observation of the Hon. Chief Minister of this State, when we met him in deputation on behalf of Tanjore Mirasdars Association in April last. He said that in his personal opinion the agrarian problem was more political than economical. I hope Government would do well to fully realize the implications of that observation. The ryotwari system of our country has been in existence for the last so many centuries, from time immemorial. The usefulness of that system was recognized by Sri Thomas Monroe as early as 19th century. Under that system, the ryots are proprietors. There were no intermediaries, rentals and landlords as they were in Bengal. The Zamindars whom we had liquidated were the descendants of those big landlords who existed in Bengal at that time.

“The system of land revenue and the principle on which it is based is a most noble one. It is based on the principle that the Government is entitled to a share in the profit on the land. It is upon that basis that the land revenue is collected, the maximum being half the share of the net profit. Land revenue has been the most important source of revenue. Not only has it been collected regularly but it has been collected satisfactorily also. Arrears in the collection of sales tax may be very large but in the case of land revenue that will not be the case. Only in the case of remission of land revenue, there could be some arrears left. The mirasdars are the persons who are finally responsible for the payment of this land revenue. All along in our State, the Mirasdars have been most docile, timid and law-abiding people who had been paying the land revenue promptly and satisfactorily, in spite of the many vicissitudes and difficulties they had undergone and are still undergoing. Owner cultivation was the system known in the past and the mirasdars were responsible for the land revenue. It is really on account of the economic benefit derived from British land reform, that the system of tenancy crept into it. More than 15 per cent of the cultivating population are tenants. Under the ryotwari system obtaining at present, there are waramdars, tenants, labourers, casual labourers and then the Mirasdars. All these four or five component parts are responsible for the successful stabilization of our agricultural economy.

“I find there has been a change in the policy of Government. I would like to be enlightened on that point. As previously reported in the press (I may be corrected if I am wrong), it was

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said that the Bills embodying land reforms would be first circulated for eliciting public opinion and then after finalisation would come before the legislature. But now I find there is a deviation. The Government have decided to introduce piecemeal legislation and apparently they have dropped the idea of circulating the Bills for eliciting public opinion. One of the Bills is to be introduced immediately in this session. I shall impress on one and all the necessity for not rushing through this legislation without first eliciting public opinion and the opinions of all those sections engaged in the agriculture industry. Otherwise our agricultural economy would go to ruin.

“Reference has been made in the Governor's address to the fact that owing to agrarian trouble, acute problems might arise in isolated pockets. I would like the Government to investigate into the causes for these acute agrarian problems that have arisen in Musiri, Kulitalai and Tiruchirappalli taluks. If only the causes for the agrarian discontent are analysed, we would find that the reasons are more political than economical. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister, upon whom I rely for his sobriety and calm judgment, to enquire fully into the matter before finally deciding as to who was at fault in fomenting this agrarian trouble.

“I know, Sir, that there have been cases of tenants taking the law into their own hands and forcibly carrying away the crops and trespassing upon the portion of lands intended for personal cultivation. The Government should be satisfied of all the things. They must see if there was any fault on the part of mirasdars before bringing in legislation for entirely banning eviction and for restoring those very people who are responsible for creating a breach of the peace and who are responsible for trespassing upon the lands of personal cultivation. I plead for justice on behalf of the population of the mirasdars of those taluks. If the Government find that there was any fault on the part of the mirasdars, they can very well correct them. But, it is not so. So far as I understand, the authorities in those taluks have not at all been helpful in their attitude towards mirasdars. They have not heard entirely the representations of the mirasdars. In fact all this land problem has been going on without a full hearing being given to the mirasdars and fully considering every aspect of the case. The problem will not be solved by bringing in this piece of legislation for the purpose of banning eviction and restoring those very people who were in the wrong. On the other hand, it may even aggravate the problem. The other districts will follow suit and create agrarian trouble. The view of many people seems to be that if attention of the Government is to be drawn, it is best to create agrarian trouble. It is better on the whole if the Government proceed cautiously and enquire into the matter fully and then finally judge on the merits of the case. I would plead that those people who are responsible for creating trouble and who took the law into their own hands should not be allowed to be restored to the lands because they knew, if they did that, they will be restored. It is

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the easiest thing for them to draw the attention of the Government by doing that. That would be really encouraging lawlessness in our country. Therefore it is that I plead for a thorough enquiry in the matter.

“ There are other questions like ceiling on the possession of land and restriction imposed on personal cultivation and so on. If these things are adopted in our country, I am perfectly sure they will lead to disastrous consequences on the stable agricultural economy of our State. They will seriously affect the productivity of our country and also the land revenue. Most of these mirasdars who have been owners and proprietors of land have been intelligent cultivators. Somebody stated that the tiller of the soil should be the owner. It is in the air now. Those phrases are being passed from mouth to mouth. But I ask, who is the tiller of the soil? Let us take the analogy of a house. Is the man who brings the brick and lime alone the tiller of the soil? All people—engineer, maistri, agent—combined together are responsible for the building of the house. Therefore, it is hardly fair to use the phrase that the tiller of the soil must be the owner. Such phrases taken from books and shibboleths pass on from mouth to mouth and become slogans of parties without any reality to our present conditions.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ There is a book called ‘ Murugan, the tiller of the soil ’.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Let the hon. Member read the book for himself. About 80 per cent of our population own only small plots of land and they pay assessment under Rs. 10. Big landlords as they are called may be in other States like Uttar Pradesh and Bengal. We are not concerned with them. So far as our Madras State is concerned, the big land owners are few and far between. How many acres of land Government will get by imposing the ceiling process? Very few acres. Suppose they distribute them among a number of people. Will each get half an acre? How will it solve the land problem in our country? Government cannot solve this problem by merely stating that a ceiling should be imposed on the holding of land. Most of the landlords do not get more than Rs. 100 by way of income from their land. Why not a ceiling be fixed on other sectors also. Why should mirasdars alone be taken as a victim for the purpose of imposing a ceiling? If the stable economy of our country will stand by that, why not ceilings be fixed on other sectors as well? Why should land alone be made to bear this solution of poverty and unemployment. Let all other sectors also bear it. By imposing a ceiling on land, we cannot gain much because there are very few landlords who own large areas of land in our country. By imposing a ceiling on land we would also be shutting the flow of money from other sectors to the agricultural sector. There are many people, traders, who come from Singapore and other places who invest their money on land. As they have got large sums of money, they purchase 50 acres and they devote very great attention on land. I know it personally. Many people from Singapore

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buy land in Tanjore district. I think the Hon. Minister will support me in this statement. They pursue cultivation with enthusiasm and industry. If prizes are given, they will earn those prizes. This fixation of ceiling on the possession of land will prevent money flowing from one sector to another. The Government cannot with their present resources afford to furnish capital for all these small landholders of the country whose agricultural occupations are on a subsistence level only giving them something for eating. That is all. Some of the landlords alone can afford to sell products from their property. Unfortunately there are no figures. The report of the recent land census has not yet been published and it was also taken in a very great hurry. It is doubtful whether it represents the actual state of affairs in our country. I do not now want to go into the details of the land legislation that is proposed by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. I shall do it whenever the opportunity arises for it. But this much, Sir, I shall be allowed to say. The question of distribution of land is not so important as the question of productivity. Instead of dissipating their energy in settling the agrarian problem like this, it would be better if the Government helped in agricultural productivity by giving more fertilizers and loans to agriculturists and all other things that may be suggested for the purpose of increased production in our country. Merely distributing a few acres of land to people who are new to cultivation altogether and who are devoid of the resources and knowledge of cultivation, I am afraid, will be striking at the very root of the agricultural economy in our country. Therefore it is I say many of the proposals that have been adumbrated by the Government up till now are not at all satisfactory. They have to be considered very carefully by the Government. The conditions of our State are very peculiar. There is no use of trying to get advice from the Planning Commission in this matter. However expert they may be, they are not fully conversant with the land tenure and the conditions of ryots and the agricultural population in our State. Therefore it is not necessary that we should be guided entirely by their opinion. 4 p.m.

Sri Punjabrao Deshmukh in the Union Government has said in one of his speeches that no ceiling should be set for personal cultivation. It is absolutely wrong to set a limit on personal cultivation. It is an invasion on the rights of the mirasdars. If the Government recognize the right of one to property, he has got the right to cultivate his lands personally. Nobody can prevent him from doing that. (Interruption.) The term 'tenancy' is not a new thing. It is there for the last 50 or more years. Nobody can entirely cultivate the land without the help of casual labour. It is impossible. Everybody knows it. It is our experience. I have stated my opinion on land reforms.

" Sir, I looked into our proposals for our Second Five-Year Plan. I find that our Government have taken no interest in the promotion and encouragement of indigenous system of medicine. They have asked for no grant in this behalf. If I am wrong, I am happy to be corrected. The Panagal Ministry, Sir, in 1925

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decided upon a policy of encouraging the indigenous system of medicine in our country. It is now 30 years since then. Except for the establishment of the College of Indigenous Medicine, what has been done? Nothing. Even in this college, the hours of instruction have been reduced by a Government Order, dated the 1st December 1953. I understand that the hours of instruction are still further being reduced, and the whole college is run by people who have no interest and faith in Indian medicine. It is in this way Indian medicine is treated. The whole atmosphere in the Indian College of Medicine is not conducive to students taking an abiding interest in the indigenous system of medicine. I say this from personal experience. Our students are induced to believe that it is no use studying Indian medicine, an unscientific nothing. Therefore students themselves clamour for an easy way of getting medical degrees. Is this a proper thing? We waited in deputation on the Chief Minister and also the Health Minister. I say that our present Government, after Independence, have become very apathetic towards Indian medicine. After all nobody can say that Indian medicine is useless. He will be a bold man who will say that Indian medicine is useless. It is hardly fair to say so. There are large portions of our population who have got faith in the Indigenous system of medicine. The easiest way in which ordinary ailments of people can be attended to is to establish rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine. I am not saying that allopathic dispensaries should not be there. I am not saying anything against them. The Government should press upon the Government of India for allotting funds for the establishment of rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine. To encourage indigenous medicine, why not the Government establish more colleges of indigenous medicine? There are more medical colleges opened. Indian medicine can be taught in colleges of indigenous medicine without detriment to allopathy. I know from personal experience that Indian system of medicine is being resorted to by our people in large numbers. (An hon. Member: Question.) I will answer that. I know the majority of our people go in for indigenous medicine. If our servants are asked to say which system they like, they would say that they would first go to a dispensary where indigenous medicine is given."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" Because it is cheap."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Not merely because it is cheap but because it is efficacious. It is wrong to say that people resort to indigenous medicine because it is cheap. People have got faith in the efficacy of the indigenous medicine. These medicines have cured diseases which allopathy could not cure. I can give any number of instances but I do not want to take up the time of this House on this matter. If I am asked and am put to trial, I am prepared to assert that the indigenous system of medicine is useful and helpful. I want to say this to the Health Minister who doubts the efficacy of the indigenous medicine very

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much. It is to him I appeal. He is a layman. He has got allopathic experts. They, even without caring to know the A B C of the indigenous system of medicine, condemn it as unscientific. (An hon. Member: Question.) Everything can be questioned. Dr. Kutumbayya, it is reported in the newspapers, has openly stated that Indian medicine should be scrapped entirely. The Government are wedded to a policy of encouraging indigenous system of medicine from the year 1925. Therefore it is I ask them that they should encourage Indian medicine.

“ Then, Sir, I should like to say that the question of retrenchment has not been considered at all all these years. Because there is Planning, everything goes on merrily. Our Government think that they need not pay any attention to the question of retrenchment. Have they examined the question of retrenchment in the various departments, and have they considered the question whether the money spent by various departments has been spent well by them? The question of retrenchment in departments should be gone into. If necessary a committee should be appointed. Have the Government found that retrenchment is not possible except in the case of a few peons? If that is so let them leave the question. Otherwise I think it is better that the Government examine this question of retrenchment.

“ Sir, nothing has been said about solving unemployment among the educated classes. The problem has not been tackled. No mention about this is made in the Governor's Address.

“ Sir, the Government propose to levy a surcharge on land revenue. After making the mirasdars feel insecure of their very possession of lands, there is this proposal to levy this surcharge on them. I say this, Sir, with a full sense of responsibility. The levy will be made on persons paying Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or more. All will have to pay this surcharge of two annas in the rupee. Is this fair, I ask. I hope better sense will prevail upon the Government to postpone this levy for some time.

“ I read a statement here and that prompts me to say a few words with due sense of responsibility. It is that there is tremendous harmony prevailing amongst the different classes of political opinion in this country. I wish it were so. It is not so. I know very well what vials of wrath had been poured and what incitements to violence have been preached every day in the several streets of Madras. Communal hatred is full-fledged. That is the state of things. Posters are displayed which are not at all removed for months and months. Some sections of our people are asking some other section ‘ Get away from the whole country and drown yourselves in the Bay of Bengal ’. Does this make for harmony or is this harmony? It is political opinion that prompts them to say all this. I should say that the Government should not look on with unconcern but should take some steps—I do not say serious steps—for the purpose of assuring and realising that commendable communal harmony which should prevail in our State.

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4-10 p.m. "I wish well of our State in spite of the fact that we are asked to be driven away and would remain the loyal and law-abiding citizen that I have been of this great Tamil State of which we are all proud."

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the hon. Member, Mr. Chakkarai Chetti's explanation of what a Governor's Address should be like, I felt that perhaps the amendment given notice of by the Chief Whip of my party to the motion of thanks need not have been given notice of. If the Governor's Address is to be such as not to make the Government commit themselves to any positive policy but merely touch upon various things which are as innocuous as any day-to-day talks between friends, then Mr. Chakkarai Chetty would certainly be right. But I feel along with the Chief Whip of my party that there are several points which could have been touched upon by the Governor—questions, many positive questions, which are agitating the minds of the people to-day, on which the Government could have thrown a certain amount of light. Then there was another consideration. After listening to the speeches of the Chief Minister and other Ministers the other day to the effect that this State was perhaps the most heavily taxed State in the whole of India and comparatively heavily taxed considering the incidence of taxation in other countries, it was my very fond hope that at least in this address there would be no taxation proposal whatsoever. But a new levy has crept in unnoticed, viz., a surcharge of two annas in the rupee on all land revenue. My friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to it and I do not want to say much more about it. But my feeling in the matter is that this increasing taxation from year to year—and sometimes twice a year—affecting the same class of people is leading to a situation which will in the long run result in killing the goose which is laying the golden egg. I do not want to take up the question of land reform at this stage. Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has referred to it and I would only say that the main principle to guide anybody interested in land reform should be increase of production. That alone will be in the interests of the landholder and the so-called tenant. All these things are merely by the way. But what is the most effective method of increasing the yield from land so that each State may be self-sufficient in the matter of food? I hope this question and other questions will be fully discussed when the Members are given the opportunity to express their views and to suggest ways and means of effecting proper reforms.

"Sir, I am glad to say on this occasion that fewer Bills are envisaged this time than before. I think we have had a surfeit of Bills within the last seven or eight years and I said on one occasion that none of us were aware of the Bills that had been passed and of any contravention of these laws which we might have been guilty of at some stage or another. Bills have been passed in quicker succession so that we find that there is no machinery for the effective implementation of the laws that we pass and there is no possibility for the people to observe them either.

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“Sir, on this occasion, I am glad to state that there are Bills which ought to be welcomed by everybody. First, I would refer to the measure of consolidating the laws relating to money-lending in the State. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Revenue on having given us at least a glimpse of hope that this Bill is going to be introduced. He does not say when. But there is always light and hope springs eternal in the human breast. I raised this question at the very first meeting of the Legislative Council I attended in 1947 and tendered evidence to show that this money-lending was the greatest evil that had rooted out of existence many middle-class and poor families. I have got a large number of letters giving in vivid detail the horrors perpetrated by money-lenders who do not hesitate to take any step whatsoever to get back that money which has borne usurious interest. Sir, I do not know how far this is true. But there is a story going round that the recent incident of a person having been waylaid in Broadway and deprived of his monthly pay was really due to the agents of money-lenders who found that that was the best method of getting back the amount due to them. I would ask the Government, why is it suddenly that we find a large number of banks opening their branches in this State? We do not see many banks of South India opening branches elsewhere. I know something of the working of these banks. I do not mean all banks. The majority of them thrive because they lend money to professional money-lenders at cheap rates of interest with no security except on what is called ‘hundi’ at 3 to 3½ per cent interest. These money-lenders give this money to poor unfortunate people at rates varying from 12 to 36 per cent. Ignorant people do not know what it is when they are asked to pay one pie in the rupee as interest per day. They do not realise the incidence of the interest. They think it is cheap and finally succumb. Unfortunately, this evil is spreading to such an extent that I feel that there should be a very urgent piece of legislation introduced. I may mention in this connection that in a neighbouring State, a money-lending regulation Bill was introduced some time during the pre-Independence period and it stated that the maximum interest on covered loans would be 6 per cent and on uncovered loans, 9 per cent. Sir, when the Government brought in a measure to collect certain arrears of contributions and said that the arrears would bear interest at 6 per cent, I said that they were giving a wrong lead and encouraging money-lenders to demand heavy interest. I pointed out that they would say that when the Government were collecting 6 per cent, they would collect 15 per cent. I hope when the Bill is brought before the House, it will give sufficient attention to all its provisions and see that money-lending is properly regulated, rates of interest controlled and the places of residence of money-lenders notified so that when they come to Madras to do this business they may not receive a great welcome but may be told that they can transact their business in other parts of the country. They could be plainly told to transact their business in other parts of the country, not as against the Constitution but in a mild way.

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“ Another Bill, to which I wish to refer and which is of great value is the impending legislation to prevent the cutting of trees in hill stations. As one of the occasional residents of a hill station, I know the great havoc caused to trees in these hill stations. That has been partly due to Government interference and partly to people indiscriminately cutting trees. I do not think that Government interference was pleasant in those days when for the purpose of erecting posts, they cut a number of trees wholesale in the Kodai-kanal hills without carrying out any measure of afforestation later on. I think that great care is being taken now with regard to afforestation and with regard to planting of trees. I am glad this measure is also now contemplated. I do not think it will serve any useful purpose for us to limit this Bill only to hill stations. I would suggest that a radius of five miles round about hill stations also should be taken into consideration and cutting of trees should be prevented in that area, both because of the great value of trees in hill stations and also because of the climatic conditions that are favourable for hill plantations to develop.

“ In this connection my attention has been drawn to a statement in the press regarding the hardship to which certain persons possessing property in hill stations are subjected. It is understood that in the Nilgiris in the first half of the 19th century the Government invited settlers to take waste lands on long-term lease and build upon them with a view to making the Nilgiris the summer capital. According to this endeavour several settlers took the lands on a 99-year lease, lived on the same and had made various improvements on the lands. At the termination of the lease, the land-holders who had constructed buildings on the land and had made several improvements were anxious about their future and the Government of the day gave them encouragement by saying that on the expiry of the lease, the tenure of the land under such lease would be converted into ryotwari patta without payment of any further market value for the said lands. This was as far back as 1899. Relying on such orders, sales of land took place and the land changed hands several times. Even as late as 1940, the Government directed that the said expired lease should be converted into ryotwari patta on payment of Government kist. Unfortunately in 1951 the Government would appear to have directed that before the conversion of the tenure of the time expired lease into ryotwari patta, full market value of the said land should be collected from the present owners. I think, Sir, this is a very unfair way of doing things and a very unfair method of dealing with those who have, in view of repeated assurances given by Government, developed this place and sunk up their capital therein. It is unfair to deal like this with those who had conformed with the specific assurances given by Government at the time of the termination of lease. To penalise the present owners by asking them to pay the market value of the land is unfair and I am sure that this Government would deal equitably with all such applicants and would dispassionately consider the method by which, in a fair and equitable manner, justice can be rendered to such persons. This is a matter which requires certainly very

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immediate consideration. I have always maintained that whatever might be the principle, it must always be such as to meet the ends of justice and the common man who is not interested in either should feel that justice would be meted out.

" I am glad to note, that among the measures the Government propose to bring in is one to regulate the transfer and distribution of land donated as part of the Bhoodan movement. Let me tell my friend Mr. Gnanamuthu that it is 'Bhoodan' movement and not 'Bhoodam' movement, as my friend pronounced. 'Bhoodam' in Tamil connotes an altogether different meaning. (Laughter.) Particularly I am happy to note that His Excellency has referred to the Bhoodan movement in aid of schools inaugurated by the Chief Minister recently. If there is one purpose more than another for which the Bhoodan movement can be justified, it is with reference to the donation of land to schools. I am not going into the merits or demerits of the Bhoodan movement. There are others and more responsible persons who have commented upon the same. I am particularly happy to note that His Excellency has indicated in his address that a committee with Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, M.L.C., is being constituted to advise the Government on how this movement should be organized for the support of village schools. I can think of no one for the chairmanship of this Committee better suited than our esteemed colleague Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar. But I recently saw in the papers a report and in the Bill also I have seen a clause to that effect. I refer to clause 4 which deals with the constitution of the State Committee wherein it is stated that the State Committee shall consist of a Chairman who shall be nominated by Shri Vinoba Bhave, subject to the approval of the Government, four or more but not exceeding seven members who shall be nominated by the same person and four or more but not exceeding seven members who shall be appointed by Government. I must take serious objection to a legislative measure which brings in the name of a gentleman, who is not officially connected with this Government. It may be that that gentleman has played a notable part. I do not want to go into that question nor do I want to go into its merits or demerits. But any legislation which provides that some members to a committee shall be nominated by a person who is wholly unconnected with this State is, I feel, illegal and unconstitutional. Is it contended that unless that particular gentleman is prepared to nominate a person of the stature of Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, the Government should not take note of him? Does it require the stamp of approval of that person for nominating Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar to the chairmanship of that committee? Is it the only proof to qualify Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar to the chairmanship of that committee? It is open to the Government to take the advice of that gentleman. That can be done under the rule-making powers of Government by which Government could say that on the advice of a certain person, some members would be nominated to such and such a committee. I request the Government to consider my suggestion

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and do the needful. If they still persist in retaining clause 4 as it stands, I think, we on this side of the House would be compelled to move an amendment to delete that clause. I should hardly refer in this connexion to the opinions expressed by a veteran Congressman himself, who holds an important position to-day, I mean Dr. Harekrishna Mahtab, who after an extended tour of Orissa, had to confess that the movement was unfortunately full of dangers and defects. Four million acres might have been donated but when it comes to implementing this, there will be bloodshed in the country unless remedial measures are taken.

“ Sir, the question that has been referred to by several members of this House and which has been agitating the minds of members of this House as well as all sections of the people outside, is the language problem. It has affected those who are not comparatively literate. It has affected the literate students and the University also. Therefore it is no use disguising the fact that this question has considerably gained in importance on account of the steps recently taken by the Union Government. Before coming to the actual question let me state that I have learnt from a reliable authority, a member of the Lok Sabha, that to-day most of the members in the Lok Sabha who were previously speaking in English are now speaking in Hindi, with the result that the representatives whom we have sent to the Lok Sabha are unable to follow those speeches in Hindi and are not able to make their contribution to the debates. Our representatives do not understand a word of what those people talk in Hindi. Do we send our representatives to the Lok Sabha, or does the Legislative Assembly elect them to serve on the Lok Sabha, so that they may like children try and learn Hindi in Lok Sabha? Is not the prime purpose in our sending our representatives to the Parliament to give expression to the views of the *people* whom they represent? They go there to voice forth the grievances and difficulties of the people of the State whom they represent. They go there as legislators and not as students to learn Hindi, in Lok Sabha. In fact what does our Constitution say? Our Constitution says that till 1965 English shall remain the official language of the Union. It provides that till 1965 both languages, English and Hindi, could be used. But when the protagonists of Hindi adopt extremist methods and those persons who have been speaking in English are now speaking in Hindi and our representatives do not understand them, I am inclined to agree with my friend Sri Narayanaswami Pillai in saying that those people, who are saying that Hindi would never be imposed on unwilling people, do not really expect us to believe what they say.

“ Sri Narayanaswami Pillai referred to the circular letter that was sent by the Home Ministry to the Inter-University Board. This letter was sent in January and as I said on a previous occasion the letter was a circular to universities so that they might be in a position to elucidate their opinion, on the medium of language in the universities and whether Hindi could be the medium of examination for All-India services. We were given to understand

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at a conference that was held by the Hon. Minister for Education, which was not open to the public, that assurances were given on the floor of the Lok Sabha that there was no question of forcing this Hindi language. In fact Mr. Avinashilingam said that that circular had been withdrawn.

“ Sir, only a week ago a reminder was sent to the Inter-University Board asking for a definite reply from it. That is how no time is being lost to impose a language on the people. 4-30 p.m.

“ Let me state another point. It has been made a rule that all members in the Central Government employ who are from non-Hindi areas should compulsorily learn Hindi and evening classes are to be held. What about the non-Hindi-speaking areas? Is it not necessary that this Government should state that no Central Government servant should be posted to the State of Madras, unless he is in a position to understand and speak Tamil because the people must get into touch with him? (Hear, hear.) It may be the Postmaster-General. It may be the Accountant-General. It may be the Deputy Controller. It may be any Government servant. If he is posted to this State, it is as necessary for him to know the language of the State as it is necessary for a person from a non-Hindi area to learn the Hindi language.

“ The third thing that has been stated is that on this question the Government have a duty under the Constitution to do everything possible. The Government's duty is to see that Hindi is recognized as the official language of the Centre. There is nothing in the Constitution to suggest that Hindi must be the official language of any State. I wish the Constitution be studied in effect by all people. Any State can have its own language and two or more States can adopt the same language. I raised this point, rather the University of Madras raised this point, when a communication was sent in 1950-51. The University fully realized that all those employed by the Central Government should eventually know Hindi and, therefore, they suggested that a language test should be compulsorily held for them after they had been entertained in the Central Government service. Our distinguished colleague who raised this issue is not here and I think he raised a very pertinent point in this respect. After all we know this question in this multi-lingual State has been settled by the foreigner in a manner quite different from what our fellow citizens are trying to settle. The Englishmen decided that every Englishman who comes to this country must pass a language test. It may be a very elementary test. There were jokes about that test, but still it was a test. There were two grades of test, one lower and the other higher. Every one who entered the State service must also pass a language test which is different from the language that he took for his educational career. Now, we are perfectly willing to see that this statement has been accepted by all and that those who have the necessity to use Hindi language for purposes whether of administration or of business are given every opportunity to learn Hindi. So far as the University of Madras is concerned, I can tell you that as an additional subject of study

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Hindi has been introduced in over 50 of the 65 colleges. Every opportunity is given to them not only to study Hindi in the Intermediate and B.A. classes, but for the higher examinations also both in the oriental faculty as well as in the higher degree of Honours. You may, therefore, take it that there is no antagonism to a language being studied. But when things are forced on us, when there is an amount of compulsion, it is apparent that because unfortunately the South Indian voice is a voice in the wilderness in the Central Cabinet, this position has arisen. I ask, is this justified?

"Let me take the Constitution. They want that everybody who competes in the Public Service Commission examinations should know Hindi. Article 16 of the Constitution says 'There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.' Now I ask, is this giving equality of opportunity when you say that these people should learn Hindi and that they should use Hindi as the medium of instruction and the medium of examination and that by 1965 everything must be in Hindi. In the first place, I venture to submit that the very circular sent by the Home Department—I am sorry to have to say this—is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution which lays down that till 1965 both English and Hindi shall be the languages of the Union and even after 1965 the Parliament may extend the time when English should be continued.

"Take again Article 29 of the Constitution. It lays down that 'no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.' Article 30 of the Constitution says 'All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.' Is it for that a Commission is coming and asking the Universities questions about when Hindi will be made the medium of instruction? But that is not the only point, Sir. Those who rely on the Constitution to say that Hindi must be introduced in all colleges forget the other provision of the Constitution, which is also one of the directive principles. The other directive principle mentioned is in Article 45. It says, 'The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.' I am sorry the Hon. Education Minister is not here. But still I am sure he will be made aware of these view points. What have the Government, Central or State, done in this direction? We have seen the Second Five-Year Plan and in the Governor's address a resume is given of what is going to happen. Quite a number of children are to be educated between the ages 6 and 10. Double the number of the present school-going children are to be given facilities in the middle school course. There is no mention of the Constitution here. If I remember aright, the Constitution came into force on

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the 26th January 1950. 26th January 1955 has gone. The First Five-Year Plan has also gone. The Second Five-Year Plan has been envisaged. Neither the Central Government nor the State Government have thought it necessary to take notice of the directives in the Constitution. Yet, we have been told that to popularize Hindi among these uneducated illiterate South Indians who are their brethren, 2,000 teachers of Hindi will be sent over here for our edification. It reminds me of the words of Marie Antoinette, who, when she saw an hungry, angry crowd invading the palace at Versailles, asked her courtiers what the crowd wanted. And when informed that they asked for bread and there was no bread available, remarked 'If there is no bread, why don't you give them cakes?'

"It seems to me that a similar situation is being observed here. Those in power do not realize why it is they were failing to observe priorities, first priority, second priority and so on. I ask, which is the first priority? Is it making the illiterate literate or sending down 2,000 Hindi teachers to South India to civilize these rude people of the South? Sir, it is unfortunate, but there is no use of trying to weep over spilt milk. When the Constitution was framed, it was not possible for our colleagues from the South who were there to give expression to views consistent with the Constitutions that had already been framed.

"Let me quote a few Constitutions and the provisions with regard to language therein. I think that it would be relevant for us to know how far this steam-roller majority could impose such conditions on us in the matter of language. Sir, I am quoting from the Constitution of South Africa which has a population of less than 10 millions and which perhaps has one of the most reactionary parties governing. That Constitution provides in Article 137 that 'both the English and African languages shall be official languages of the Union and shall be treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights and privileges. All records, journals, proceedings of Parliament shall be kept in both languages and all Bills, Acts and notices of general public importance or necessity issued by the Government of the Union shall be in both the languages.'

"Let me take another instance. The Dominion of Canada 4-40
with a population of less than 12 millions has, in Article 133 of P.m.
its Constitution, enacted—

'Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec.'

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages.'

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“ I need hardly refer to the State of Switzerland with which I am very familiar. It has a population of less than 4½ millions. Here three languages are recognized as official languages for all purposes, namely, French, German and Italian, and all Government communiques, etc., are issued in these three languages. And in the Federal Parliament, people speak in any of the three languages. What is more surprising, that is, what really surprises me, is that, although the distance between Geneva and Zurich is less than 300 miles, the people of Geneva speak French and know no German, and the people of Zurich speak German and know no French. This a curious state of affairs. But that is a fact. If we want to know of any country in the world, which has for the last 100 years and more presented a united front and the people of which are united, it is Switzerland, an example of unity, peace, and prosperity. Some may ask ‘How can there be unity with so many languages in the country?’. Language has got nothing to do with the unity of a country if its people would agree. This is the only State where unity exists. I want to say this. My object in making these observations is not that Hindi should not be taught and that people should not be given opportunities to learn Hindi. But I feel, as one responsible for the young men who are now under training, that there must be a consistent policy followed. If we discarded English from our schools, it was because we felt that it was not natural for the young lads to learn in a tongue which was foreign to them and not their mother-tongue. Is there any reason to believe that Hindi is not as foreign as English is to the children of Tamilnad or Kerala or Andhra? It seems to me that this question should be tackled by the Government in a firm manner so that there may be no tensions increased in our own State. Unfortunately such tension will increase because people will play on the ignorance of the masses. Unless, therefore, those at the helm of affairs take this up and come to a proper decision, it is no use of enacting measures.

“ I have, Sir, to make one suggestion. That is, a questionnaire has been issued by the Commission that is going to visit Madras. That questionnaire will be sent to individuals. If individuals answer that question, each individual can be regarded as a person who is prejudiced or ignorant or both. I want the Government to give an opportunity to the Legislature of this State to discuss this question so that the Government may frame, in the light of opinions expressed, the policy that is going to be placed before that Commission. I apologise for the long time I have taken on this subject.

“ There is one silver lining in the cloud. Our great Prime Minister has recognized always the necessity for following the Panch Shila in domestic as well as in foreign policies. He has always stood by it and against terrible odds—whether it be on communal grounds or linguistic grounds. The main thing is the unity of India unity in essentials and diversity in non-essentials and charity above all in everything else. So long as our Prime Minister is there, I feel confident that nothing will go wrong. My

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appeal, therefore, is not to any Cabinet at the Centre or to an individual Minister but to our Prime Minister in his personal capacity to look into this matter.

“Reference was made in the Governor's Address to the part played by our Prime Minister in international affairs and in foreign policy. I am happy that every Member has expressed his great admiration and appreciation for the work that he has done. As one who has been benefited greatly by the policy of the Prime Minister and as one who knows exactly what the position is of the Prime Minister in these international bodies, and also as one who is benefited in stature by the Prime Minister's position, let me say this that but for our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India would not be occupying the position in international bodies which it occupies to-day. Therefore, I endorse everything that is contained in the Governor's Address about our Prime Minister.

“Sir, I now come to a question which has been very much in the Press for the last three months—I would not say in the air. Opinions have been expressed about B.C.G. vaccination. It was in Medico that I first saw a report in the *Hindu* of the speech delivered by the hon. Member (who has issued the pamphlet) before the Tuberculosis Association and the reply given by Dr. Benjamin of the Government of India. We were just discussing a few things. When I read the speech in front of me were the Secretary to the Ministry of Health Mr. Pillai and the Director-General of Health Services. I told them, Sir, that the worst that could have happened was the reply from Dr. Benjamin. I maintain that all this controversy was as unnecessary as it was unfortunate. I would ask the Government not to take part in this controversy. But when instances are brought to the notice of the Government, they should make their own enquiries and should see what can be done in the matter and in what manner things can be improved. If they cannot be improved, the Government should see whether they cannot be stopped for the time being instead of allowing this unfortunate controversy to go on from day to day till at last everybody is more or less divided into two camps. Sir, it seems to me that what we are trying to discuss is not an Indian discovery at all. It is an international discovery and the World Health Organization has introduced this vaccination. I shall not use the word ‘experts’. Because in the medical profession, as you know, Sir, there are no experts. I hope you will not take offence at my saying ‘You are not an expert’. If the Government have used the expression ‘experts’, I am sorry. In the World Organization, the word ‘expert’ has to be expunged. We can say instead of the word ‘expert’ ‘those who practise this speciality’. In a way, I think, the public are fully aware of the matter, and I have had through this controversy a refresher course on this subject. I confess I have not had any opportunity to practise this B.C.G. vaccination, and so my conscience is clear that I have not maimed any child. That apart, I ask, Sir, ‘Is there any meaning in continuing this controversy?’. To-day there is the opinion of one expert. To-morrow there is the contradiction from

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another expert. Sir, I was once asked to give medical advice in a very famous case in the High Court. The contending parties, it may be of interest to you to know, were represented by Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar on the one side and the present Chief Justice Sri Rajamannar and his father Sri Venkataramana Rao Nayudu on the other. It was a very important succession case in which I was asked to give medical advice. And all that I did was to produce books of different authors and say 'here are the opinions'. One can demolish a case by quoting opinions. But to evaluate an opinion is far more difficult. What is of fundamental importance is to find out what is cause and what is effect. It is not easy to do it. Therefore, I would ask the Government not to go on with this press propaganda. But whenever anything is brought to their notice, let them study it and seek enlightenment from whatever source they like and satisfy themselves and others. It does not matter if this B.C.G. vaccination does not take place in the next few months. The atmosphere has unfortunately been riddled with statements and counterstatements and I think medical men are now subject to an amount of criticism that I never thought would be their misfortune to suffer. I am glad, Sir, we are not in Government service. I find, Sir, that this controversy was first raised on the floor of this House by a Member of this House on the 4th of December 1954. I do not know what the controversy was between him and the Hon. the Minister for Health. There might be good reasons why the Member's usually very phlegmatic temperament was roused on that occasion. But I cannot understand what follows. He said :

'The reason why other doctors have not come out with their honest opinion is most of them are either in Government service or retired Government servants.'

Compliments to you, Sir! He goes on :

'They dare not express their honest opinion to the public. If they do that, the bread is likely to be taken out of their mouths and there are also people who would lick the boot of the powers-that-be even for two pies.'

"It may be that the Hon. the Minister for Health wishes to follow some of the methods followed in some countries and it may also be that the bread may be snatched from the mouths of certain people if they differ. But I want hon. Members to remember this additional statement he made, viz., 'there are also people who would lick the boot of the powers-that-be even for two pies. They are not interested in the general health of our country men'. I do not propose to comment on this. But I would ask the Members of this House how it is that they supported this statement by their silence. Government officers, retired Government officers and others of the medical profession are prepared to 'lick the boot of the powers-that-be!' I am sorry, Sir, that you seem to have been in the Chair when this statement was made. It used to be the privilege of a Judge on the Bench to keep nodding his head as arguments go on and I do not believe that you enjoyed that privilege at that time. I feel, Sir, that the dignity of the House should be safeguarded at all costs. Whatever the complaints that we may make in this

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House, I ask the House whether a statement like this going on record does credit to it. I am not concerned with medical men; they can look after themselves.

" Then, Sir, there are one or two points that I would like to make before I close. The Second Five-Year Plan is shortly going to be discussed in this House and, therefore, it is not my intention at present to refer in any detail to the Second Five-Year Plan. I see that the Government propose, in the light of the discussions that they will have at the Centre, to issue a White Paper embodying the proposals; and, as this will be placed for discussion in the Legislature towards the end of the month, the proper time to consider details would undoubtedly be then. But it is necessary for representatives to make their views known, on the general policy with regard to the Plan, to the Government representatives who will be discussing them at the Centre. Let me in this connexion express our sincere appreciation of the stand that the Hon. the Minister for Finance seems to have taken at the last meeting which he attended at Delhi. We sincerely feel glad that he took the stand that he did.

" Without being unnecessarily provincial or parochial, it is necessary for those in this part of the country to emphasise the fact that there should be a fair and equitable distribution of the money to be spent under the Second Five-Year Plan at least. Large schemes have been taken on hand and many crores of rupees have been spent but it is becoming increasingly clear that the benefit that will accrue from these large schemes will undoubtedly be restricted to particular areas only. Neither the Damodar Valley Project nor the Hirakud Dam is likely, in the present state of provincialism, to yield any substantial results for the people of India in general. But still, I am not against any such projects being taken on hand on an all-India basis. Sometimes there may be a little more of mercy shown to those who are less fortunately circumstanced and who are nearer the Equator than those elsewhere. The main consideration however should be the development of the resources of each part of the country, if what the planners have claimed with acclamation is to be the real objective.

" Unemployment will not be relieved unless the conditions of each State are particularly taken note of and suitable measures provided. The lack of industries in the States in the South has been repeatedly emphasised and recently, the Minister-in-charge of Industries in Mysore has stated that South India has had very little share in the industrial development of the country. I know that a ready explanation will be offered that there are no industries worth development in the South. That was the state of affairs some time ago.

" But there is another and a more important aspect of the question to be considered. While we in the South have been extremely modest in preparing our Plans, whether it is Education or Public Health or Agriculture or Veterinary, while meticulous care is being taken about the practicability of such Plans, while every step is

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being taken to see that the minimum of expenditure is incurred, I am in a position to state that in other parts of India, schemes are being placed before the Planning Commission which must be considered not merely extravagant but ill-prepared, ill-digested and therefore likely to lead to a considerable amount of waste."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Why not place these views before the Planning Commission? "

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am speaking in the Council and the report is there to be sent up to the Planning Commission. Speaking of University requirements alone, it is surprising that the demands of the different Universities should vary from a few lakhs of rupees in the case of a Churchmouse impecunious University in the City to Rs. 20 crores in another. Our representatives should see to it that in these respects, they do not merely accept what is given to them but have a controlling voice in the matter of equitable distribution of funds to develop the resources of the country as a whole and of the individual parts of the country. I shall reserve my further remarks on this subject when the report on the Second Five-Year Plan will be under discussion.

" Sir, I said that the Hon. the Minister for Education had for once taken a firm stand. We all appreciate it greatly. He was right in saying that the expenditure on the Second Plan should be laid out on a population basis. That is one of the major criteria to be observed in such matters. Then, there is a great amount of scrutiny to be made. The other day, Professor Mahalonibas, as he was giving a lecture as the author of the Plan, agreed with me cent per cent in this matter. He used stronger language. Well, probably stronger language gives lesser results than mild language. I do hope that in the Second Plan we will not be left behind but that there will be an equitable distribution of expenditure. I know the money available for expenditure is very limited. There must be a fair method of distribution of this money, so that a State like ours, which is crying with unemployment and poverty, where the sanitary requirements are of a rudimentary nature, where the problem of education is yet to be tackled, where undoubtedly agricultural operations have still to be upgraded and where, in fact, every form of industry is still at a minimum, might get its due share. I venture to express the feeling that there must be some positive steps taken not merely to do justice to us but also to see that in future we develop all round, providing helpful and sufficiently useful careers to our young men, both educated and uneducated so that the inequity now obtaining may go and harmony prevail among all States and we may progress on an even scale. Thank you."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to make a statement in connexion with the reference made by the hon. Member, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, to the speech made by another Member of this House on the 4th December 1954. I find that the language used by him was definitely unparliamentary. I have not the

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slightest doubt about it. There is also a provision in the Rules for expunging words which are unparliamentary, defamatory, indecent or undignified. At that time, probably I was not so vigilant nor was the House in that nobody objected to the remarks.

“ But from what I see there has been a fair amount of excitement over that statement. If that had been brought to my notice then or if I had recognized the words used on the floor of the House then, I should have straightaway asked the hon. Member concerned to withdraw that statement. It is now eight months past and I would only tell the hon. Member that he should be more careful in the use of words. The Council is a very dignified body and the Members belonging to this House should be dignified in the use of words.” 5 p.m.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is always a great pleasure to hear the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. But it is quite a different thing to speak after he spoke. Fortunately or unfortunately I have to speak after he spoke. To speak after a very brilliant speaker is difficult.

“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have fought for our independence for more than 60 years and when we were fighting for our independence our people supported us because they thought that the lot of the poor people in the country would be improved after independence. Winning of independence has no doubt helped a few people in the country. There is no doubt about that. To some extent it has helped the educated section of our people. It has helped the merchants and other people also. Indians now occupy high places which were once occupied by Britishers.

(At this stage Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav, Vice-Chairman, occupied the Chair.)

“ But, Madam, that is not enough. Independence has helped our people to some extent because they now enjoy many benefits which they did not enjoy before independence. We may not conceal certain facts because concealing facts for political reasons or for party reasons or for the sake of prestige is not good. I can definitely say that even on the day of independence, millions of our people were starving. What I am aiming at is this. The Congress Organization which had been working for our independence and which is now working for the economic upliftment of our people, has now placed the goal of a Socialistic pattern of society as its aim. Whatever our Government does or whatever any other State Government does should be judged from the resolution taken by the Congress at its Avadi session, viz., the establishment of a Socialistic pattern of society in India. Everything that the Government does should be judged from that standard. I am not a visionary. I know that it is somewhat difficult in a nation of 37 crores of people when everyone of us wishes to get everything that is in the world. That is not possible. It takes time. We must make a beginning. We must move quickly. I think we have not done much and we have not moved quickly when we consider what our Government have done towards achieving the goal of a socialistic

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pattern of society set out by the Congress in its Avadi session. We could have gone a little fast. I should say with all humility and with all deference that we have not yet done anything to reach the goal of a socialistic pattern of society set out by the Congress. What is the aim of Congress? The aim of Congress is to have the principal means of production in the hands of Government. In the Governor's address, a reference has been made and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made a pertinent reference to that. It is this, 'Land Reforms alone, however, will not take us far in helping us to shed the inherited poverty of ages and ensure a socialistic pattern of society'. What I beg to submit is this. We may have our own views about this matter. We may be rich landlords or something like that. But that should not cloud our vision. When once we have accepted the principle that all the principal means of production should be in the hands of Government, the Government should be bold enough to come and say that as far as lands are concerned, they would nationalise all the lands in the country.

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p.m.

"The Government should have taken courage in both their hands because that is the definite principle and policy of the Congress. The principal idea behind that policy is that all the principal means of production should be in the hands of the Government. The Government should have come forward and stated 'All right, though not to-day, in course of time we shall do our best and see that land is nationalized.' The Government have not done so. No doubt, Zamindari was there. But now we have abolished it and given compensation to the Zamindars. No doubt, it will take time to nationalise land. But, are the Government aiming at it?

"Government say that they will give employment to all the people within ten years. Sir, I think that we are doing our best to tackle that problem. In those days when the Britisher was here, we were rather feeling helpless. We could not tell our people anything. We could simply say 'What can we do? It is a great misfortune that we are under the rule of some foreign people. We cannot do anything.' But now people could come and ask their representatives what the Government have done. It is the imperative duty of the Government to see that all people are employed. No doubt it will be difficult. I am not a visionary. I am a practical man. But what I say is this. Government must go in that direction. People must be made to feel that the Government are moving in that direction. No doubt there may be some reactionary forces opposed to them. But they will be judged from their actions.

"One great idea of our Congress is that we must establish in this country a classless society. What are the things we are doing to establish a classless society? Showing certain greater regard for this community and that community in certain matters and things like that have been done, no doubt, with the best of intentions. But that will lead to some confusion. Yesterday one hon. Member in this House got up and said 'If employment is not given to such and such class of people (I am the leader of two crores of people) I know what to do.' No doubt that comes under the

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directive principle of the Constitution. But what I say is this. Instead of doing like that, let the Government take into their hands this principle, viz., 'We shall see that there is no poor man in the country. Whoever is poor, he will be helped, whether he belongs to this community or that community or any community in the world.' The basis of help should be the poverty of the man, the inability of the man, the weakness of the man, but not community. I think it is the right spirit too. I am quite aware of the fact that our Constitution provides that certain sections have to be treated in a particular manner for the time being. But I would say, Sir, that such a kind of treating certain section in a particular way will lead to more trouble, and it will not lead to the solution of the problem at all. On the other hand, it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that the poor people whoever they may be are helped by the Government. Perhaps, there might have been a rich Raja some time back, but his son or grandson might have become a poor man and he should also be helped. We should not say that he should not be helped merely because he happens to be the son or grandson of a rich Raja. That would be something like discrimination. Therefore, we must do our best to establish a classless society in this country.

"No doubt, there is reference in the Governor's speech that there is harmony in Madras State, as far as classes and castes are concerned. It is quite correct. Even in this House vehement speeches are being made in the name of this caste or that caste. I am sorry Sri Govinda Menon is not here. He has made a vehement speech merely because a Malayali gentleman is not included in the Cabinet. Sir, if we members of this august body are to harp upon theories like that, I do not know what to say about it. I do not think I am wrong. I am getting pessimistic. We have to do something very grand. I have always felt, even as a boy, that India would one day become the greatest country in the world. Even now I maintain that India would one day become the greatest country in the world. When I feel like that and when I hear speeches like that, it really makes me rather tremble. At the time of the division of this composite State into Andhra State and the residuary State we heard such speeches which even Muslim Leaguers would have been ashamed to make. Even to-day people are making speeches in this House in the name of creed and in the name of community of which even the worst Communist would be ashamed. People should forget community. They must think that it is a myth and only an imagination. The thing with which we are now concerned is only certain territory which they call this land or that land, completely forgetting that we belong to a bigger and mightier thing, i.e., India. It is so very discouraging to hear speeches like that.

"Some reference was made here about setting fire to our National flag. Can we imagine such a thing anywhere?

"Sir, I am not timid and it is not my character. I know that the imposition of Hindi language upon the South without giving sufficient time to learn that language is not good. Even Uttar

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Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are not in a position to cope with that language. Sir, if sufficient time is given to South India, I am positively sure, we will learn Hindi easily. I told them on certain occasions 'We, South Indians, will even beat you in Hindi.' While fighting for the maintenance of the dignity of Tamil, while doing everything in our power to see that the prestige and honour of Tamil language is maintained in this State, we have to remember one thing. There must be some national language. We cannot be carrying on with English for ever and for ever. We can carry on with it only till 1965. After that we must have our own national language. According to our constitution, Hindi is our national language. What I feel is, we have to impress upon the Central Government that our people should be given more time to cope with Hindi. There is another point which I wish to impress upon this House and it is this. Let us not think that all the people beyond the Vindya mountains like the imposition of Hindi. Certainly not. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and to a certain extent Madhya Pradesh are for immediate introduction of Hindi, but in Bengal, Punjab, Bombay and Sourashtra and some other parts of northern India also are in a way opposed to the imposition of Hindi language upon them. I know it. Punjabis do not like it. They say, 'Wait'. Bengalis do not like it. Sourashtra people except for the political leaders say 'wait and wait'. I am a great lover of Hindi, because it is my mother tongue. Whether you call it Urdu, Hindi, or Hindustani, it is all the same except for a small difference. I do not believe in language fanaticism. The people of Uttar Pradesh and the people of Bihar are trying to force their way into other parts of the country. I think that is not good. It will lead to trouble. Don't you remember, Sir, some time back when there was lot of fight between us and the Leaguers, the Leaguers stood by the Urdu language? What happened in Bengal? Muslims are supposed to be very fanatically attached to their Urdu language. What happened in East Bengal? When attempts were made to impose Urdu on them, they rebelled against it. Even Fazlul Huq, when he became Minister, wrote his name only in Bengali. Pandit Nehru showed to the Members of Parliament that they were rather going too far. I will not be revealing a secret if I tell you that at the Presiding Officers' conference I had discussions with some Members who were attached to Hindi language. Whether it is Hindi or Hindustani, it is the same. One gentleman went on speaking in Hindi. I do not want to mention his name here. He said that Hindi had come to stay. When I asked him, 'How can you expect us to speak in the Presiding Officers' conference in Hindi; can you speak in Tamil; can you learn Tamil in two years or three years?' he said, 'Why should I learn Tamil'. I told him 'Do not say like that?'. If you say so, I can also say 'Why should we learn Hindi?' When a gentleman was speaking to us, he expressed the word 'Pahad'. In ordinary Urdu language, it means hill. Soon after he corrected it and said 'Parvad'. Just as I have been saying for a very long time, I say that a great lover of Tamil is one that will adopt the words in all languages as far as possible. If we Tamilians are able to pronounce certain words in a decent way, why should we not take them in even though such

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words might offend against grammar. We must as great stalwarts sit together and devise and frame rules. After all language is only a vehicle of thought. This language problem is a kind of language fanaticism. Therefore, we have to tell the people of Uttar Pradesh to wait. It is not North that is imposing this Hindi on us. Because, I tell you the Punjab is not with them. Bengal is not with them. Sourashtra is not with them. Bombay is not with them. So many other States are not with them. They feel that this is an imposition on them. They want to wait and see and they do not probably have the courage to say so. We are the only people in the whole of India to tell them 'Sir, please stop'.

"I thank you, Madam, for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—"கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, இன்று கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். சமதர்ம சமுதாய அடிப்படையில் ஒரு ஆட்சியைக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. இதை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அத்துடன் அவருக்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக அவர் பிரசங்கத்தின் மீது விவாதத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த மீமதி வெங்கடாசலம் அம்மையாருக்கும் என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சமதர்ம சமுதாய அடிப்படையில் வருங்கால ஆட்சி எப்படி அமையப்போகிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதாகவும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு ஆட்சி அமைவதற்கு அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் ஒரு முக்கிய காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பல காரணங்களும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன.

"முதலாவதாக எடுத்துப் பேசும்போது இந்நாட்டில் ஆங்கிலேயர் காலம் முதற்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு கிடைக்காது இருந்து காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி வந்தவுடன் அந்த உணவுப் பஞ்சம் நீங்கி வெளி நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு லக்ஷம் டன் உணவு தானியம் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு சம உரிமையையும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாதுகாப்பையும் கொடுத்து இருப்பதாக அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

"இரண்டாவதாக இந்நாட்டின் ஏழ்மை நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கும் பணக்காரர் ஏழை என்ற யாசுபாட்டைக் காட்டாமல் வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டி ஒரு நிலவரமையும் அமைக்கப்போவதாகவும் அவர் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

"மூன்றாவதாக இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற வேண்டும், அதே துறையில் அவர்கள் தக்க வசதி பெற வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக வியாபாரத் துறையில் பலர் வியாபாரம் செய்யும் போது கடன் வாங்கி திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வசதியில்லாது அவர்கள் கடனாகி களாகிவிடுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவும் வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது வரையில் வியாபாரிகள் பட்டுவந்த தொல்லைகளிலிருந்து நீங்கி வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் முன்னேற வேண்டும் என்று பார்த்தால் அவர்களால் அப்படி முன்னேற முடியவில்லை. எப்படிக்கடன் பெறவேண்டும் என்பதாகவும் அதற்கு எவ்வித நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாகவும் அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது இந்நாட்டில் சமதர்ம சமுதாய ஆட்சி கண்டிப்பாக வரப்போகிறது என்பது நிச்சயமாக தெரிகிறது. இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் உட்கார்ந்திருப்பவர்கள்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[4th August 1955]

கூட இதைப்பற்றி பெருமையுடனும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடனும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் எவ்வளவோ அளவு கடந்து இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக இன்னும் சில ஜில்லாக்களில் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்களைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் சிரத்தையில்லாதிருப்பதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தஞ்சை, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களில் சுமார் 80 லட்சம் ஜனத் தொகையுள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு இருப்பவர்களில் பெரும் பான்மையோர் விவசாயிகள்தான். வரி செலுத்துவோர்களும் வரி செலுத்தாதவர்களும் அங்கு அதிகம் எண்ணிக்கை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று முக்கியமாக அங்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் அங்கு மேலும் விவசாயத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யவும், விவசாயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான சலுகைகளைக் காட்டவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் அவர்களுடைய பரம்பரை தொழிலை வாழையடி வாழையாக செய்வதற்கும் பல சலுகைகளைச் அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். அதற்காக அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். கோயம்புத்தூரில் ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதுபோல் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று மிக மிக அவசியம். அதன் மூலம் பிற்காலத்தில் அங்கு மேலும் சுபிட்சம், விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் அதனால் ஏற்படுவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக நிறைந்திருப்பதால் அங்கு அவசியம் அந்தக் கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதற்கு சாதகமாக அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று இப்பொழுது அதிகப்படியான முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். விவசாயக் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களுக்கு பயன்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக சுமார் 250 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் உள்ள நிலத்தை விவசாயக் கல்லூரிக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, அதற்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்கள் டிராக்டர்கள், விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா இரும்பு சாமான்களையும் சேமித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். தஞ்சை, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள மாணவர்கள் விவசாயக் கல்லூரியின் பயனை அனுபவிக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் இந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலை போன்று அந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு இருக்கும் ஒரு கல்லூரிக்கு ஒரு விவசாய கல்லூரியை அமைத்துக் கொடுப்பதோடு அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் ஏற்படுத்தப்போகும் கல்லூரிக்கும் சர்க்கார் உதவி அளித்து சீக்கிரத்தில் அங்கு விவசாயக் கல்லூரியை கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“அடுத்தபடியாக வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி வேலையில்லாமல் யார் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும், யார் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையாகும். முக்கியமாக வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் என்பது எங்கு இருக்கிறது என்றால் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. பாஸ் பண்ணி விட்டு அதிகமாக மார்க் வாங்காமல் எந்த டிப்ளாட்மென்ட்டிலும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறவர்கள்தான். இப்படி ஒரு சாரார் இரண்டாவது சாரார் யார் என்றால் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி.க்குக்கீழ் படித்துவிட்டு அதற்குமேல் படிக்க முடியாமல் வருந்திக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் இரண்டாவது சாரார். மூன்றாவதாக படிக்க முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் மற்றொரு சாரார். அதாவது மூன்றாவது பாரம் வரையில் படித்துவிட்டு அதற்குமேல் படிக்க வசதி இல்லாது இருப்பவர்கள். இந்தக் கூட்டங்கள்தான் இன்றைக்கு வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதில் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் 20 சத விதமாகத்தானிருக்கலாம். மற்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள்தான் என்பதை ஒருவாறு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு மாணவன் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. வரை படித்துவிட்டு பாஸ் செய்து வந்தால் அவன் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 40 மார்க் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றும்,

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தமிழில் 40-ம், கணக்கில் 40-ம் மார்க் வாங்கினால்தான் அவன் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனுக்குப் போகமுடியும். அப்படி சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு இப்பொழுது இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு மாணவன் ஆங்கிலத்தில் 39 மார்க் வாங்கினாலும்கூட ஒரு மார்க்கு குறைவினால் அவன் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சை எழுதமுடியாது. அவனால் சர்க்கார் வேலையில்லாமல் போகமுடியாது. அதனால் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகமாகிறது. ஒரு மார்க் வாங்காத காரணத்தால் எவ்வளவோ பிற்பட்ட இனத்து மாணவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் பது மார்க் வாங்க சக்தியில்லாமல் 39 மார்க் வாங்கி வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் என்ற புள்ளி விவரத்தை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் இது தெரியவரும். அதைப்பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரம் சேகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இதை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருந்தே வாங்கமுடியும். இன்னும் பத்து அல்லது பதினைந்து வருஷங்களில் கண்டிப்பாக இங்கிலீஷ் போகப்போகிறது. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நாம், அப்படி இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் இங்கிலீஷ் பாடத்திற்கு ஏன் 40 மார்க் அவசியம் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். அப்படிப்பட்ட விதியை சர்க்கார் எடுத்தே தீரவேண்டும். சர்வகலாசாலையிலுள்ளவர்கள் இதை ஆதரித்து கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக எடுத்து விடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இங்கிலீஷில் 30 அல்லது 35 மார்க் வாங்கினால் போதும் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஒரு வித கஷ்டமில்லாமல் முன்னேற முடியும்.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I inform the hon. Member that the University has nothing to do with the fixing of marks by the Public Service Commission ? We are not at all involved in this.”

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :—“ அதற்குவேண்டிய ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தால் அது சரியாகப் போய்விடும் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகையால் காலேஜ்களுக்குப் போகிறவர்களுக்கு 40 மார்க் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்பதை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலைக்குப் போகிறவர்கள் 40 மார்க் அவசியம் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றிருப்பதை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முப்பத்தைந்து மார்க் வாங்கினாலும் போதும் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால் போதும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது தான் பிற்பட்ட மக்கள் முன்னேற முடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கண்டிப்பாக இங்கிலீஷில் 30 அல்லது 35 மார்க்கும் மற்ற சப்ஜெக்ட்களில் 40 மார்க்கும் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.”

(At this stage Mr. Chairman resumed the Chair.)

“ அடுத்தபடியாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் இதுவரை 15 சத விதிகள் கல்லூரிகளில் இடங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. உத்யோகங்களிலும் அப்படி இருப்பதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது அதை அரசாங்கம் 25 சத விதிகத்திற்கு உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றிருந்தபோதிலும் அதை தீவிரமாக முழு கவனத்துடன் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடந்துவருவதைப் பார்த்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அப்படி கிடைப்பதாகவே இல்லை. முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஸ்தானங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை நான் மிகவும் பகிரங்கமாகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் வெள்ளாளர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒருவன் அதிகமாக மார்க் வாங்கினாலும்கூட அவனுக்கு சில சமயங்களில் இடம் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பட்டியலில்

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[4th August 1955]

இருக்கும் பெயரான துளுவ வெள்ளாழர் என்று பெயரைக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறான். தன்னுடைய கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்று கிராம அதிகாரி கையெழுத்து வாங்கி துளுவ வேளாளர் என்ற இனத்தவர் என்று தன்னுடைய இனத்தை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு வந்துவிடுகிறான். கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று அதன்படி சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டும் வாங்கிவிடுகிறான். அப்படி மாற்றி வந்து ஸ்தானங்களை பெற்றுவிடுகிறான். இப்படி ஜாதிகளுக்கு மாற்று புனைப் பெயர்கள் பிற்பட்ட பட்டியலில் இருப்பதால் இவ்விதம் சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டுகள் வாங்குவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு இடங்கள் கிடைத்து விடுகின்றன, அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து இதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்படி முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடைய பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இஞ்சினியர் கல்லூரிகளிலும், மெடிகல் கல்லூரிகளிலும் ஸ்தானங்களை பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி எஞ்சினியர் காலேஜிலோ, மருத்துவ கல்லூரியிலோ இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதை சர்க்கார் பரிசீலித்து உண்மையான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கும் படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எஸ். எஸ். எஸ். சி. பரீட்சை எழுதி காலேஜ் திறக்கும் போதுதான் மாணவர்கள் பரீட்சை எழுதிய ரிசல்ட் வெளிவருகிறது. ஆனால் காலேஜ்முன்னே திறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் எந்தக் காலேஜிலும் சேர முடியாமல் மாணவர்கள் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படி வெளியாகும் போது முந்தியவருடும் இடம் கிடைக்காதவர்களுக்கும், பரீட்சையை கம்பளிட் செய்தவர்களுக்கும் தான் இடங்கள் கிடைத்து விடுகின்றன. இதற்கு இனிமேல் இவ்விதம் நடவாமல் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி பல கஷ்டங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு காலேஜுகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு கூட அவதிப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால் பலர் சீட்கள் கிடைக்காமல் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இனிமேல் இப்படி நடக்காமல் இருக்கும்படியாக சென்னை யூனிவர்சிட்டி உப அத்யட்சகர். பார்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது சில ஜில்லாக்களில் வியாபாரம் நடந்துவருகிறது. அதாவது கொஞ்சம் போதுமான திரவியம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் வியாபாரத்தை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அந்த வியாபாரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் வந்தாலும் லாபம் வந்தாலும் வரும். அப்படி வியாபாரம் செய்கிறவர்கள் லேசென்ஸ் பெறுதவர்கள் வட்டிக்கடை வைத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி வியாபாரம் செய்யும்போது அதிகப்படியான வட்டிக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து முதலிலேயே அதிகப்படியான வட்டியை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு மிச்சத்தைத்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒருவர் கடன் கேட்டால் மற்றொருவர் அதற்கு சாட்டுதல் போடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதன்மேல் கடன் கொடுத்துவிட்டு வட்டியையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தினம் தினம் பணத்தைப் தினத் தண்டலாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். கடன் கொடுத்து விட்டு 12 ரூபாய் வட்டி வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். இதனால் கடன் வாங்கியவனுக்கு லாபமே கிடைக்காமல் வியாபாரத்தில் வரும் சிறிய லாபம் இந்த வட்டிக்கடைக்காரர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடனை கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரத்தை நடத்த வேண்டியிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் கேட்கும் வட்டியைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு கடன் வாங்காமலும் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனால் வியாபாரிகள் லாபம் பெறமுடியவில்லை. இவ்விதம் பல மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதை அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துவிருக்கிறது. இதை சர்க்கார் கூடியசீக்கிரத்தில் தடுக்க முற்பட வேண்டும். போதுமான உத்தரவு பெற்றே அல்லது லேசென்ஸ் வாங்கியோதான் இப்படிப்பட்ட வட்டிக்கடையை நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் கண்டிப்பாக ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி நமது சர்வகலாசால உப அத்யட்சகர்கூட தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூறினார். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு போதுமான சலுகை கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று மறுபடியும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேற்றையதினம்கூட பிற்பட்ட இனத்

4th August 1955]

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று கூட எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய சலுகைகளை முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாதி பெயரை மாற்றிக்கொண்டு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய இடங்களை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள் என்பதை மீண்டும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நகரங்களில் கிடைக்காவிட்டால் தங்களுடைய கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கணக்குப்பின்னையிடமோ அல்லது தாசில்தாரிடமோ பொய் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்து இடங்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இதை தவிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மெடிகல் காலேஜ், இஞ்சினியரிங் காலேஜ் முதலியவைகளில் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஒருவர் செங்கம்ப்பட்டியில் இருந்து தனக்கு இடம் கிடைக்காது என்று தெரிந்தால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்குச் சென்று அங்கு தான் நிரந்தரமாக இருப்பதாக சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிவந்து பெயர் அத்தாட்சி தயார் செய்து சீட்டுகளை வாங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவைகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளைக் கண்டு பிடித்தால்தான் உண்மையாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கிய இடங்கள் அவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேரும். இதைச் சர்க்காரால் செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த நிலைமையை நானுக்கு நாள் நீடிக்க விடக்கூடாது. அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமுடியாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த மனமார்ந்த நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn to meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.”

5-40
p.m.

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Notification No. 267 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6691, Home, dated 18th March 1955, regarding rates prescribed for collection of tax from 1st April 1955 in respect of lorries plying on routes which have become inter-State routes after formation of Andhra State.
2. Notification No. 323 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 776, Home, dated 26th March 1955, regarding exemption of motor vehicles belonging to certain departments of Travancore-Cochin State from payment of tax.
3. Notification No. 422 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1155, Home, dated 28th April 1955, regarding refund of portion of tax paid under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act on lorries based in Madras State and operating in Andhra State.
4. Notification No. 440 issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1253, Home, dated the 5th May 1955, regarding exemption of staff car belonging to the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, from taxation.
5. Notification No. 458, issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1303, Home, dated 11th May 1955, regarding exemption of non-transport vehicles coming from Part B States from further taxation.
6. Rules made under the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955), issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1730, Home, dated the 21st June 1955.